

Craftsford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXVIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, APRIL, 19, 1906.

NUMBER 23.

FATAL TO ALL CHOLERA.

Effect of Acids of Lemons on the Human System.

An eminent Japanese entomologist has shown that the acids of lemons, apples and other fruits—citric acid, malic acid—are capable of destroying all kinds of disease germs. Cholera germs are killed in fifteen minutes by lemon juice or apple juice, and typhoid fever germs are killed in half an hour by these acids even when considerably diluted. If you squeeze a lemon into a glass of water containing cholera germs, and let it stand an hour, the germs will be dead; these juices will kill other disease germs, says the New York Herald. Instead of telling a man to have his stomach washed out, we can now tell him to drink orange juice, which will cleanse the stomach as thoroughly as a stomach wash, provided it be not a case of gastric catarrh. If we have to deal with gastric catarrh, in which there is a large amount of tenacious mucus adhering to the walls of the stomach, a stomach tube to dislodge it is required, but in ordinary cases of biliousness, foul tongue, bad breath, sick headache, and nervous headache a fruit diet is a wonderful purifier.

GIVE SCHOOL CHILDREN MEALS

French Authorities Allow None of Them to Go Hungry.

In Paris the city government gives every school child one full meal a day. This does not tend to pauperize the children or to lessen the responsibility of the parents; for all those who can afford to pay for the meal are expected to do so. On the other hand, no jealousy or contempt can be felt by the richer children for their starved comrades; for all are supplied with the same metal token, which has to be given up in exchange for the meal. The "caisse scolaire," as this municipal soup-kitchen is called, is not confined to Paris. In the provinces, the "soupe scolaire," its equivalent, has sent up the school attendance by leaps and bounds. Here, however, instead of paying for their midday meal, all those who can possibly do so are encouraged to bring to school their handful of vegetables and the like and the contributions are all put into the common soup.

Child Few Can Afford.

"A long, low strip of land, a valley between high hills, lies five miles outside of Havana, and there," said a cigar salesman, "the best tobacco in the world is grown. The name of the place is Abajo, and Vuelta. Abajo—cigars are always bought up two or three years in advance of their planting. They yield only 35,000 cigars annually. These cigars sometimes sell as high as \$150 a hundred—\$1.50 apiece. Vuelta Abajo cigars are only smoked by kings and millionaires. There are many fake Vuelta Abajos on the market. But the real thing, once smoked, can never be mistaken, for there is no other tobacco in the world with an aroma at once so powerful and so delicate."

Sea Water for Street Sprinkling. Many European cities on the sea-coast use salt water for watering the public thoroughfares, calling it a waste to make use of fresh water for this purpose. They are the more satisfied because certain properties of sea water eliminate the necessity of frequent applications. On the other hand, salt water exerts a very destructive influence on the paint and varnish of vehicles and merchants' affirm that the salt is found everywhere and that its deliquescence is attended with harmful results. And again, salt water is destructive to the pipes and metallic fittings, and the leakage of the pipes kills vegetation in streets, parks and gardens.

"Silver Grays."

"Silver grays" in politics was a term applied to the wings of New York who supported the administration of President Fillmore, and regarded the slavery question settled by the compromise of 1850. A convention of the administration was held at Syracuse Sept. 27, 1850, to secure a vindication of the President's policy, etc. The convention resulted in an emphatic majority against the administration; whereupon the chairman, Mr. Granger, and several other administration men, left the convention as they were elderly men, with their following, were immediately dubbed "silver grays."

Pot-Hunters' Work in Australia. A fearful destruction of animal and bird life has been going on in Australia during recent years. From a number of places come reports of the ruthless manner in which the black swans are being exterminated. They are said to be shot down in dozens by pot-hunters, who frequently leave the birds maimed and wounded. Western Australia was originally known as the "Swan River Settlement." All the early issues of stamps in that colony had a graceful black swan floating in their watercolor.

Long Loan of a Crowbar. Old Ned Prosty of Norway, Mr., used to be very fond of borrowing tools from his neighbor, Joe Hooser, and never returned any of them. He had borrowed all except a crowbar, and one day he asked for that. Hooser said to him: "Well, Ned, I will lend you the crowbar, and you kin keep it till all's overfay. If you'll only bring it back when you're done with it."

CHINCHILLAS NEARLY EXTINCT.

Chinchillas have been so much in request for furs in the last few years that the species is in danger of extinction in Chile and Bolivia.

Cost of Battleship. Four battleships cost more money than is given by all Protestant Christendom in a year for missions.

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Travelled Far on Dance Floor. A young man fond of dancing recently took a pedometer with him to a ball and found that in the course of the evening he had covered thirteen and a half miles. The average length of a waltz was half a mile, of a polka three-quarters of a mile, of a galop or schottische a mile and of lancers a quarter of a mile. A girl usually dances more than a man and is calculated to cover more than sixteen miles in a single evening.

Danish Women.

Women sailors are a feature in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and are often found to be excellent mariners. In Denmark several women are employed as state officers at sea, and particularly in the pilot service. They go out to meet the incoming ships; they climb nimbly out of their boats; they show their official "Insignia"; and they steer the newcomers safely into the harbor. It is the same in Finland.

When Woman Is a Terror.

English people are not only the worst talkers in the world, but they have, in addition, a natural suspicion of anyone who can string half a dozen sentences together without stammering. In fact, to have any degree of fluency of speech lays a man open at once to the charge of not being "sound," while a woman can talk at all insures universal terror.—London Contemporary Review.

Women Clean the Streets.

In the Kongo district the street cleaning (such as there is of it) is not done by "White Wings," nor, indeed, by any men. Women are the only persons who will stoop to the indignity of doing the street sweeping. Their uniform is a single loose garment, girt in at the waist by a rope. They wield long-handled brooms with bunc brush at one end.

Satellite to Know.

The old idea of the asylum as a place of cruelty is dying out, and to this change in public sentiment we believe "not much, if not all, the apparent increase in lunacy is due. It is not that we have not so many more madmen than we had twenty years ago. It is only that fewer of them are at large.—The Hospital.

Substitute for Quinine.

Medical authorities in France have discovered that a fairly good substitute for quinine, for use in cases of marsh fever, or other malarial disease, can be concocted from the gentian. Persons in Auvergne have long used a sort of brandy made from that plant to combat such diseases.

Know What He Meant to Say.

A French tailor, who advertised "English spoken" was sometimes at a loss for the right word. On one occasion, wishing to tell a customer that her girdle was too high, he hesitated a moment, then with a look of inspiration he said: "Madam, you curvate is too upstairs."

Some Good Advice.

Fear small temptations rather than great ones. These come only now and then; those every day. Beware of being witty at the expense of reverence; sarcastic at the expense of charity; entertaining at the expense of truth; coarse at the expense of purity.

Dogs Good Weather Prophets.

Dogs which are allowed to lead a natural and healthy existence are remarkably reliable in the matter of weather prophecy: drowsiness and a disposition to leave their food un-eaten is the way in which a coming wet weather spell takes most dogs.

Tobacco as Currency.

Tobacco, which used to be the medium of exchange in the early Colonial days of Virginia, is to-day the currency of British New Guinea. The British administrator there reports that the medium is not the means of a lively trade.

Carrier Pigeons Travel Fast.

Carrier pigeons in calm weather can travel at a speed of 1,200 yards a minute. With a bracing wind prevailing and blowing in the direction of its flight, a pigeon has been known to make 1,900 yards a minute.

"Erin-Go-Bragh" From Japan.

"Erin-go-Bragh" was stamped on a cap purchased by a patriotic member of the Cinnonel (Tipperary) Industrial Association. He was surprised on examining the cap to find that it had been made in Japan.

New Use for Whistles.

An Edgbaston (England) woman, who was summoned for annoying neighbors by blowing a whistle, said she had been hypnotized, and blew it to call attention to the fact.

Good for Sore Throat.

To inhale steam from a bowl of boiling water is very good for a sore throat. The sufferer should lean over the steam, drawing it in both throat and nostrils.

Chinchillas Nearly Extinct.

Chinchillas have been so much in request for furs in the last few years that the species is in danger of extinction in Chile and Bolivia.

Cost of Battleship.

For the expression of extravagance in women's dress a movement is being organized in Sweden.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, APRIL, 19, 1906.

Publisher and Proprietor.

NUMBER 23.

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION



THIS is the greatest magazine combination ever made to the American people. There is nothing to equal it in the history of the publishing business. Each magazine is the leader of its class—the greatest and best in the world. The three cover the entire magazine field and are a unique and desirable collection, filling exactly the needs of every American home, and at an unheard-of remarkably low price. Order to-day. Don't put it off.

Woman's Home Companion

is not excelled by any other home and family publication in the world in beauty, fashion, fiction, art and illustration, helps, hints and entertainments, special articles, artistic features, fine paper superior printing, boys' and girls' department, household departments, knitting, crocheting and all fancy work. The Help-One-Another-Club and scores of other exclusive features.

In one year the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION give to the subscribers at least sixty complete stories, two serial stories, more than one thousand pictures and illustrations, hundreds of the newest and most correct fashions—and furnishes paper patterns for each one at ten cents each—scores of special articles, and hundreds, and even thousands, of other helpful and interesting suggestions and advice.

The Review of Reviews.

Many other publications are desirable, and you may prefer this or that fiction and art publication, but "Review of Reviews" is necessary. Substantial American men and women are going to keep up with the times and they are going to take the shortest cut—which is the "Review of Reviews." Twelve hundred pictures a year, departments giving the best that is in all the other important magazines all over the world; timely and informing articles almost as fresh and full of news interest as a daily paper; and Dr. Albert Shaw's interpretation of the public men, events and issues of the month, in "The Progress of the World."

The Cosmopolitan

will shortly become the most widely read magazine in America, now that it has passed to the ownership of the most successful publishing house in existence—the Hearst organization. 300,000 copies a month will shortly be required to fill the demand, while within a year it will outrank every other magazine in this country.

"The best no matter what it cost," is the motto of its editors; therefore to Cosmopolitan will be contributed the best, best and first.

It will be in Cosmopolitan that you will seek the writers of world-wide reputation; its fiction will be masterpieces of pen-craft; its whole contents will set the standard for magazine perfection.

An Amazing Offer.

The Crawford Avalanche	\$1.00	All four sent regularly for one year
The Woman's Home Companion	1.00	
The Review of Reviews	3.00	
The Cosmopolitan	1.00	
Total Value of all four	\$6.00	\$3.50

This is a limited offer and should be accepted at once.

Send all orders to **The Crawford Avalanche, GRAYLING, Michigan.**

The Elite Glove-Fitting Petticoats



FOR SALE BY

Salling,
Hanson & Co.,
Grayling, Michigan.

Sale of State Tax Lands.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
LANSING, APRIL 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the County of Crawford bid off to the State for taxes of 1902 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, and may be seen at office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

JAMES B. BRADLEY, Auditor General.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.75-5.50.

Handy butchers cattle, \$4.25-4.60.

Common, \$2.50-3.90.

Cannery cows, \$1.50-2.25.

Stocker and feeder, \$2.50-4.25.

Milch cows, \$2.25-3.00.

Calves, \$4.00-7.50.

Prime lambs, \$4.75-7.00.

Mixed lambs, \$4.50-5.50.

Calves, \$2.50-3.50.

Prime medium hoggs, \$6.50-6.55.

Yorkers, \$6.50-6.55.

Pigs, \$6.50-6.55.

Roughs, 4.50-5.50.

Prime medium hoggs, \$6.50-6.55.

Yorkers, \$6.50-6.55.

Roughs, 4.50-5.50.

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A horse can't do much over rough roads without shoes.

When the cows have been long in milk the churning becomes more difficult.

Before you breed your mare to a stallion, go out and look at a dozen of his colts.

Don't imagine you can tie up a big colt with a rotten halter and have him stay tied.

It is a mistaken idea that pigs enjoy sour stuff better than that which is sweet and wholesome.

First-class corn and high-priced hogs always go together. Feed well, but as short a time as possible.

The best way to clean a wood pasture where the young sprouts are becoming troublesome is to turn in the sheep.

Wool is a product that does not take fertility from the soil, but actually adds to the value of the soil for grain-growing.

Sheep manure is very enriching to land, perhaps because of their very thorough digestion of their food. When they eat weed seed, even mature ones, they are so digested that there will be no danger of their germination.

One of the best preparations to prevent a fence post from rotting is to mix linseed oil and pulverized charcoal to a consistency of paint and paint the post with it. A post prepared with this preparation set for seven years is said to exhibit but little or no signs of decay.

The hen more than a year old is not a winter producer of eggs. Why this is so is not known. The pullet produces the winter eggs, but as she gets older her season of egg production is later. If the egg market in the spring and summer is not good, then it will not pay to winter the old hens, so that after all it is not a question of management, but one of being governed by conditions.

Jesse Bond, who lives near Peru, Ind., was formerly a Commissioner of Miami County, has an apple tree that is 71 years old. When he settled on the place where he now lives he planted the tree. It measures over nine feet in circumference just above the ground. The tree was a good producer for more than 50 years, but now it supplies little more than shade. Last year it bore only seven apples.

Exhibitors at the International have come to the conclusion that the time is now ripe when agricultural colleges should have a separate class of their own. Some station workers do not fail in this idea. There is at least an urgent demand for it. Agricultural colleges seem to carry away the lion's share of the prizes. Individual exhibitors feel that they are handicapped as they have to employ individual funds to compete with public funds in buying, fitting and showing stock.

Professor Whitten says: In this climate young trees are liable to lean away from the sun, toward the north or east. The best way to keep them straight is not to set them so they lean toward the sun, but to keep them in balance by winter pruning. It will be observed that the limbs on the north side tend to grow faster than those on the sunny side. In some varieties the southern limbs turn toward the trunk of the tree, away from the intense sunlight while the northern limbs spread out well away from the body of the tree. Shortening the limbs on the north side equalizes the weight of the head of the tree so it will not tip to the north.

Good Way to Catch Hawks.
A Minnesota farmer, who has been successful in catching hawks, says:

To trap hawks, owls and crows that bother your chicken coops, get a pole of 2x4, 14 or 15 feet long. At one end of this pole make a notch in which to place a small steel trap, the trap to be held in place by means of a few tacks or small nails. Fasten the chain good and solid about a foot from the end. Dig a hole for the other end of the post in some open place about five rods from your coops or where these pests are more likely to perch to watch for your chickens. Generally when they get caught they jerk the trap out of its position and then hang until you relieve them. Try it and report results.

Curing Barbed Wire Cuts.

Here is some information from a correspondent of Epitomist that will prove useful on a vast number of farms:

Experience has proven to me that about the best thing to use on barbed wire cuts is crude carbolic acid. It keeps out proud flesh and flies will not bother the wound. My brother had a fine young horse severely cut on the front leg by the wire. I wrapped it with cotton muslin and saturated the muslin with crude carbolic acid. It was only a short while until the wound was healed. Next to carbolic acid, I like air-slaked lime for treatment of wire cuts. Sprinkle the lime on the wound once or twice a day. It acts very similar to the carbolic acid, but does not heal as quickly.

Barb Wire Cuts.

When an animal has been injured on wire the first thing to do is to stop the flow of blood by bandaging it up tight. It may also frequently be best to apply powdered alum or common salvarsan, both of which will generally be found effective. In a few hours one

GREAT CITY OF STEEL

TO BE BUILT ON THE SHORES OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

Steel Corporation Will Erect Wonderful Structure and Employ More than 10,000 Men at Its Opening—\$14,000,000 to Be Spent on Plant.

Word has come to Indianapolis from Washington that the government will lend every material aid to the plans of the United States Steel Corporation to establish a mammoth plant in Lake County, Indiana, at a site near Indiana Harbor, and which is to be known as Gary. The information is to the effect that Secretary Taft, who has authority to fix deep harbor lines in the absence of action by Congress, will do so unless this Congress makes the necessary provision for the work. E. H. Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation, was in consultation with Congressman Crumpler for several days, and the assurances given by him and received from Secretary Taft leave no doubt that the work on the big plant will be begun at once and pushed rapidly to completion.

The steel corporation has not asked any aid from the government nor any bonuses from the people of Lake County, but has purchased hundreds of acres of land at enormous prices and proposes to expend \$14,000,000 on its new plant. One of the first steps will be to erect a large number of cottages for the men who will be engaged in construction, and these will afterward be occupied by the men who will find permanent employment in the big mills. It is the intention to incorporate in Indiana, and this branch of the corporation is to be known as the Indiana Steel Company. The immense purchases of land and the large scale on which the plant is projected are the forerunners of a gradual concentration in Indiana, for it is understood that a number of small plants throughout the country are to be abandoned, the employees moved to Gary and the capacity of the plant increased till it will be the largest of its kind in the world.

BIG LAND BOOM.
The coming of this gigantic corporation with its millions of money to invest has worked a great change in Lake County. It has proved as good as an oil book to the land owners, with the added prospect of being very much more permanent. Ten years ago the lands in and around the site of the proposed mills could have been bought for a song, and it was rare to find a piece of land that was assessed for taxation at more than \$20 to \$25 an acre. The first purchases by the corporation were at figures close around the \$100 mark. Then land began to soar and many farms were sold at \$200 and \$250 an acre, while in some instances as much as \$350 an acre was paid for land that was absolutely necessary to round out the tract which the corporation desired. The negotiation for this land began less than six months ago, and men who were poor and always expected to be poor if they depended upon the land find themselves with small fortunes in hand and free from debt.

Of course, the object of the United States Steel Corporation is to lessen the cost of production of the manufactured product. Much of the raw material which it uses comes from the Northwest, and the long railroad haul to its plants is no inconsiderable part of the whole cost. It owns large ore deposits in Michigan and Wisconsin, and if it can get this ore to its plant by water in its own ships and thus escape the railroad charges there would be a very material difference in cost.

The site of the new industry and town of Gary, by which it will be surrounded, is only seven miles east of the Illinois-Indiana line, and but nine miles from South Chicago. The plant will employ more than 10,000 men when it is first opened, and it is expected that a city of 20,000 people will be added to Indiana in two years.

GOOD FARM MACHINERY.
The American farmer is leading the world to-day because he has a vast domain of rich soil and because conditions have forced him to adopt machines to help him in his work. In some parts of the world agriculture is still dependent on hand labor, and the returns from the hand are small. The farm laborer is poorly paid because he is able to produce little. After all, it is what a man produces that counts, and prices gradually come to that basis. Had the American farmer refused to adopt new machines, as have the farmers of some other lands, we would still be a poor nation, and the peasant he is in other lands.

But the American farmer has had the genius to try every new thing. He has been so forward that the confidence man has found him an easy target to fleece; but it is better to be fleeced once in a while than to make no progress at all. Every new machine that appears on the market should be thoroughly investigated before purchase or rejection. Happily at this time we have sixty experiment stations, at each one of which are men that understand farm machinery. At some of these stations are large collections of farm machinery, and in several instances agricultural schools have courses including the study of farm machinery. Any farmer who wants information concerning a new or an old machine can get it by writing to the experiment station of his State. The experimenters are a little backward about condemning or approving machines, because they do not care to have their reports used as advertisements, but the inquirer who is playing fair can usually find out what he wants to know about the quality of a machine. This is especially true of machines that have little or no merit.

Raymond Lynch, better known as "Judge" Lynch, veteran proofer on the Louisville Courier-Journal, has been retired for life at full pay. He was born in 1824 and twelve years later was appointed to the paper.

George Jones, a veteran of four wars, lives at Pulaski, Tenn. He served first in the war of 1812, later in the Florida Indian wars, then in the Mexican war, and finally in the rebellion.

The American Farmer has made progress by this readiness to use farm machinery, and he will make further progress in the same way. Good farm machinery is more abundant to-day than ever before, and we believe that there are fewer poor machines on the market than ever before. This is a cause for congratulation on the part of the American farmer.—Farmers Review.



REWARDS OF THE COUNTRY.

Some of its Advantages are Compared with the City.

To those who have tried the harsh experiences of the city, and in whose memories there lingers, perhaps as faint, idealized pictures, some vision of the old home in the country, the cry of "Back to the farm!" represents a hope, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The tendency to rush to the city excites the amazement even of the one who at an earlier day had answered the same call. The city offers to a certain mentality a reward more glittering than the country holds, a political and social power of which the country had no knowledge. Nor does the country need to regret this. It has its own rewards and they are better than gold. Moreover, the personal failure in the city is a tragedy. Beggary haunts the crowded street. Vice beckons into the shadows.

The city toiler, to rise above a dead level where his fellows abide, has to be of extraordinary force of character;

in application, untiring; in deals, perhaps unscrupulous, and he must be attended by the goddess of good fortune. The usual life of the city laborer or wage earner is the barest. He cannot save money. There are few innocent pleasures upon which he can expend the little he may have to spare above the price of rent and bread. Even fresh air and the clear light of the sun are luxuries denied. He may look upon splendor, but have no part to them; be aware of wealth, with small chance of attaining it.

In the country there is no need to be rich in order to be independent. There is no limit to the sunlight and the pure air. There is no danger of starving. The smallest farmer, if he exercises thrift, may live on food that the poor man in the city would dream about. The funny men of the newspapers joke grimly concerning the long hours the farmers must work, although they themselves are drudges. It is only at certain seasons that he needs to work longer than the creature of wages

sweating in the city, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is working for himself. No man, in city or country, lives by himself alone. Each must maintain relations toward the rest of the world. But there is no other man, rich or poor, who is so near his own master as the farmer.

The Sham and the Real.
Bessie—Oh, Tommy! My new baby Dolly is almost human! When I squeeze her she begins to cry and when I put her to bed she closes her eyes.

Tommy—Huh! She'd be more human if she closed her eyes when you walk the floor with her and began to cry when you put her to bed!—Puck.

A Long-Felt Want.
Flannery—What's the matter wif ye, Mike?

Flanagan—Tis near kill I was be fallin' down an open coal hole.

Flannery—Well, well, tis too bad he can't invit a coal hole that'll stay shut whin it's open.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rise Liars,

And Salute Your Queen Ho, All Ye Faithful Followers of Ananias

GIVE EAR!

A Young Girl said to a Cooking School Teacher in New York: "If You make One Statement as False as That, All You have said about Foods is Absolutely Unreliable."

This burst of true American girl indignation was caused by the teacher saying that Grape-Nuts, the popular pre-digested food, was made of stale bread shipped in and sweetened.

The teacher colored up and changed the subject.

There is quite an assortment of traveling and stay-at-home members of the tribe of Ananias who tell their falsehoods for a variety of reasons.

In the spring it is the custom on a cattle ranch to have a "round up," and brand the cattle, so we are going to have a "round up," and brand these cattle and place them in their proper pastures.

FIRST PASTURE.
Cooking school teachers—this includes "teachers" who have applied to us for a weekly pay if they would say "something nice" about Grape-Nuts and Postum, and when we have declined to hire them to do this they get waspish and show their true colors.

This also includes "demonstrators" and "lecturers" sent out by certain Sanitariums to sell foods made there, and these people instructed by the small-be-whiskered-doctor—the head of the institution—to tell these variegated falsehoods (you can speak the strong word if you like). This same little doctor conducts a small magazine in which there is a department of "answers to correspondents," many of the questions as well as answers being written by the aforesaid doctor.

Now let all these chafie specimens take notice:

We will deposit one thousand or fifty thousand dollars to be covered by a like amount from them, or any one of them, and if there was ever one ounce of old bread or any other ingredient different from our selected wheat and barley with a little salt and yeast used in the making of Grape-Nuts, we will lose the money.

Our pure food factories are open at all times to visitors, and thousands pass through each month, inspecting every department and every process. Our factories are so clean that one could, with good relish, eat a meal from the floor.

The work people, both men and women, are of the highest grade in the state of Michigan, and according to the state labor reports, are the highest paid in the state for similar work.

Let us tell you exactly what you will see when you inspect the manufacture of Grape-Nuts. You will find treadmills, elevators, containing the choicer wheat and barley possible to buy. These grains are carried through long conveyors to grinding mills, and these converted into flour. Then the machines make selection of the proper quantities of this flour in the proper proportion and these parts are blended into a general flour which passes over to the big dough mixing machines, there water, salt and a little yeast are added and the dough kneaded the proper length of time.

When the young lady in New York put the "iron on" to this "teacher" and branded her right we sent \$10.00 to the girl for her pluck and bravery.

SECOND PASTURE.

Editors of "Trade" papers known as grocers' papers.

Remember, we don't put the brand on all, by any means. Only those that require it. These members of the tribe have demanded that we carry advertising in their papers and when we do not consider it advisable they institute a campaign of vituperation and slander, printing from time to time manufactured slurs on Postum or Grape-Nuts. When they go far enough we set our legal force at work and have them to the judge to answer. If the pace has been hot enough to throw some of these "catfish" over on their backs, feet tied and "belittled," do you think we should be blamed? They cavort around with tails held high and jump stiff-legged with a very "cocky" air while they have full range, but when the rope is thrown over them "it's different."

Should we untie them because they beat soft and low? Or should we put the iron on, so that people will know the brand? Let's keep them in this pasture, anyhow.

THIRD PASTURE.
Now we come to a tricky lot, the "Labor Union" editors. You know down in Texas a weed called "Loco" is sometimes eaten by a steer and produces a derangement of the brain that makes the steer "batty" or crazy. Many of these editors are "Locoed" from hate of anyone who will not instantly obey the "demands" of a labor union and it is the universal habit of this writers to go straight into a system of personal vilification, manufacturing any sort of falsehood through which to vent their spleen. We assert that the common citizen has a right to live and breathe air without asking permission of the labor trust, and this has brought down on us the hate of these editors. When they go far enough with their libels, is it harsh for us to get judgments against them and have our lawyers watch for a chance to attach money due them from others? (For they are usually irresponsible.)

Keep your eye out for the "Locoed" editor.

Now let all these chafie specimens take notice:

We will deposit one thousand or fifty thousand dollars to be covered by a like amount from them, or any one of them, and if there was ever one ounce of old bread or any other ingredient different from our selected wheat and barley with a little salt and yeast used in the making of Grape-Nuts, we will lose the money.

Our pure food factories are open at all times to visitors, where they will be shown the most minute process and device in order that they may understand how pure and clean and wholesome some Grape-Nuts and Postum are.

There is an old saying among business men that there is some chance to train a fool, but there is no room for a liar, for you never can tell where you are, and we hereby serve notice on all the members of this ancient tribe of Ananias that they may follow their calling in other lines, but when they put forth their lies about Grape-Nuts and Postum, we propose to give them an opportunity to answer to the proper authorities.

The New York girl wisely said that if a person would lie about one item, it brands the whole discourse as absolutely unreliable.

Keep your iron ready and brand these "unscrupulous" whenever you find them running loose.

"There's a Reason" for

Grape-Nuts and Postum

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PARSONS, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year \$1.00
Six Months 50
Three Months 25

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1893.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 19.

The Home.

A Department Dedicated Especially to Mothers and Wives and Designed to Heighten the Joys and Cement the Ties of the Whole Family Circle.

A Continued Plea for the Purity and Sanctity of the American Home.

Home is what we make it.

Without love it is not home.

Better suffer a dozen wrongs than inflict one injury.

When children are not truthful, there is reason to suspect that their parents are not.

Could every day of our home life be passed as if it were to be our last, what a change would there be! Is that too near the millennium?

When you rise in the morning, let your countenance, your manner and your words bear witness that you are in good humor. A frown or a cross expression often spoils home enjoyment for a whole day. Start the day right and the chances are that it will end right. A spoiled day can never be recalled.

"Good morning," "good-bye," "please," "thank you," a kiss and "good night" are the sparks which keep the fires of affection burning along life's pathway.

Faithlessness of husband or wife drives love from the home, brings ceaseless heartache into the lives of innocent children and to an extent blights our social system.

A CHEERFUL DISPOSITION.

Much has always been said about maintaining a cheerful disposition. Volumes have been written about it. Poets have sung about it, ministers have lauded it, and even the scientist has sought to encourage it because of its helpful physiological effects.

None would care to dispute the nice things said by these writers. A cheerful disposition is indeed a blessing to its possessor. Fortunate is the man or woman who habitually sustains it. But did you ever stop to think how much easier it is for some than others to maintain the proverbially disposition.

Take, for example, the man of ample means. He has a home of his own, provided with easy chairs, comfortable lounges, bright carpets, beautiful pictures, interesting books, a well filled larder, abundant fuel, modern conveniences, a carriage and fine horses. Contrast his condition with the man who lives in rented property, has hard chairs no lounges, few pictures, poor carpets, if any at all, a dearth of books and periodicals, an uncertain stock of food and fuel a noticeable absence of a majority of twentieth century conveniences, no horse or carriage and nothing with which to hire one. Small wonder that he does not smile as frequently and as generously as his more fortunate brother who has or can have the numberless comforts which money may buy. His lot has been cast in harder lines. His livelihood is precarious. He does not always know where he is to get the next sack of flour or the next ton of coal. He is haunted by the thought that his employment may suddenly cease or sickness lay fatal hands upon his family. These unpleasant possibilities may be passing through his mind when you meet him on the street or at a social function. He may smile only faintly when you meet him with an exuberance of spirit. Conditions are different. His responsibility is a weight which shuts out much of the sunshine of life. He strives to be companionable, but despite his efforts his countenance bears a serious aspect.

Sometimes it is the mother who does not have the cheerful disposition. Today she washes, tomorrow iron, next day bakes, then sews, mends, darns, sweeps, washes the dishes, bakes again, washes the faces and combs the hair of the children, sweeps and constantly carries out ashes, fixes fires, cleans windows, and bears a thousand and one burdens that the world knows not. She is tired. She has worked herself to the point of exhaustion. She is nervous. A mere straw has become a burden. Little things fret and annoy her. She can not always smile. Her disposition is not always cheerful. She may even be cross at times. But she is human. And there are limits to good nature.

Next door there is another mother. She lives in a beautiful home furnished with all that heart could wish. "She toils not, neither does she spin." A domestic does the house work, a nurse takes care of the children. A carriage is at her call and she comes and goes as suits her fancy. She entertains frequently and generally. Free from worry and fatigue she is all smiles and good cheer as she receives her company, her happy exuberance of spirit thrills and delights and her guests pronounce the amiable lady one of the most gracious and

charming hostesses they have ever met.

Not every care-free hostess is pleasant nor can it be said that the tired, overworked mother is disagreeable. The brave and determined wife who rises with the sun, takes care of the children, hurries here and there in the never-ending and monotonous round of domestic work, falls little short, everything considered, of her more fortunate sister whom everybody remarks as so agreeable. Indeed the most companionable, the most agreeable and the most lovable women in the world are among the countless multitude of tired mothers. In spite of care and fatigue, they are cheerful. But it costs effort. Every smile is a triumph over the depressing effects of the daily grind. Consciousness of duty well performed helps to put a musical ring in the voice and a cheerful light in the eye. A nicely disciplined will power has suppressed the outbursts of an overworked body and the faithful wife and mother comes out of her daily work or social function with a pleasing record.

Other causes often operate to make the face stern and woe serious. Disease and a secret sorrow give the face a grim expression. A dyspeptic is seldom amiable and a father who knows his son has committed an undiscovered felony rarely adds to the gayety of company. But how quickly we condemn these people. How apt to call them sticks or ciphers and brand them with our supposedly righteous disapproval. We condemn when we ought to pity. We criticize and shun when we ought to carry to the suffering soul sympathy and encouragement. Half the world knows not how the other half lives. What need of forbearance and christian charity!

A cheerful disposition is a constant joy to him who has it and a source of delight to those about him.

It is a pearl of great price, a beautiful flower that from a light heart. To many it is easy and natural. To all it is possible. We can not help liking those who have it, and must either pity or treat charitably those who do not have it.

Happy, immeasurably happy, is the home in which reigns none but the cheerful disposition!

Prepare To Spray.

The San Jose scale is at work in many orchards in Michigan and can soon destroy any fruit tree. It can be controlled by spraying.

Last year the potato crop of Michigan was reduced one-third by blight and rot. This is a fungous disease and can be held in check by Bordeaux mixture at an expense of two to four dollars per acre. Potato scab can also be easily held in check by proper spraying.

The black rot and mildew of the grape, black knot of the plum and cherry, peach-leaf curl, pear scab, currant and gooseberry worms can also be easily held in check by proper spraying.

The treatment for all of the above, and fifty other troublesome insects and diseases, and formulas for the remedies are given in a Spraying Calendar issued by the State Experiment Station.

It will be mailed to any reader of this paper on application to L. R. Taft, Horticulturist of Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Michigan.

Christian Endeavors.

Lansing, the capital city of Michigan, will be the rendezvous of the Christian Endeavorers of the state the first four days of next November.

The occasion is the biennial convention of the Michigan Christian Endeavor union when the representatives of the 1,500 societies composing the state organization will meet for the transaction of business and election of officers, and to listen to some notable speakers and to engage in conferences on matters of interest and importance to Christian Endeavorers throughout the state.

The cordial invitation of Lansing Endeavorers to meet in their city is very pleasing to the great majority of the members as the capital is easily and quickly accessible from every quarter and consequently a large gathering is expected. The local committee of arrangements is already at work under the leadership of Donald E. Bates of the Reo motor works, and it will attend to every detail which will contribute to the convenience and comfort of the delegates. President Chamberlin of Detroit and his fellow officers of the Michigan union are busily engaged in arranging the program of addresses and conferences and securing speakers and leaders for them. These workers are anticipating a memorable meeting at Lansing, Nov. 1, 2, 3, and 4 next.

M. E. Church.

Services at the M. E. Church Sunday, April 22.

10:30, Preaching. Subject "Christ's Ascension."

Sunday School at the close of preaching service.

3 p. m., Junior League.

3 p. m., Gospel Meeting at Mission.

6 p. m., Senior League.

7 p. m., Preaching. Subject: "A Great Deliverance."

Thursday evening prayer meeting at the church.

Saturday evening, April 28th, Quarterly Conference at 7:30 o'clock.

Sunday, April 29th, quarterly meeting at 10:30 a. m. The Lord's Supper will be observed. Presiding Elder Moon will be here, morning and evening. Come everybody.

Additional Local Matter.

WANTED—Man and team to plow about 8 acres. P. AEBLI.

Miss Thackwell of Ann Arbor, is visiting Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander.

Mrs. A. Peterson is home from Detroit, with her health materially improved.

Our village fathers are enclosing the village pound. Marauding beasts will be cared for.

Mrs. Alexander entertained a company of young people Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Thackwell.

Goodfellowship Club held a business meeting at the home of Mrs. M. A. Bates Monday evening. The following officers were elected for the coming year.

Pres.—Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander.

Vice Pres.—Mrs. Maud Hanson.

Sec. & Treas.—Miss Anna Canfield.

On April 12th occurred the marriage of the Warren Van Amberg and Miss Florence Potter, both of Grayling, at the home of the bride's parents, four miles south of town, of Rev. J. F. Thompson, pastor M. E. church. The bride was arrayed in white cashmere carrying a bouquet of carnations. The groom wore the conventional black. At 11 o'clock the knot was tied under a very pretty arch. The dining room was very tastefully decorated, and a sumptuous repast was served. They were the recipients of many useful presents. A good time was enjoyed by all, and we bid them success over the voyage of life. COM.

The extended absence of W. J. Terney from Roscommon since the state during his trip to the north, will cause a vacancy in the board of directors of the State Fair association. As Mr. Terney's work had largely to do with northern Michigan, the executive staff requested that he name a successor to continue his work during the summer. The favor came to G. G. French of this city, one of the active promoters in the Ogemaw county exhibit last year, and the recognition is a well merited compliment to Mr. French's ability and to the county in general.

West Branch Herald.

The characteristics which Secretary Shaw refers to as the "microbe of discontent" and the "virus of unrest" have played important parts in the political movements of past years and can not safely be left out of consideration. They sometimes accompany prosperity's happiest days and have served to silence the noisiest concert of wheels and hammers and saws the busy movements of American industry could possibly create. It is quite probable, however, that the symptoms of these afflictions will be recognized when they next appear in time to prevent the disasters they have heretofore created.

Our work is an entire new process which is sure to please.

We furnish pictures and frame (any size) on the following terms: One dollar when picture is delivered, and balance in small payments of one dollar per month.

See our work, get prices and leave your orders with

MRS. L. J. MARTIN, Photographer

April 19—Grayling, Mich.

Call at the photograph gallery and see the fine frames and enlarge portraits made by M. Laur of Gaylord, Mich.

Watch and Jewelry repairing, a specialty.

On Monthly Payments.

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On Monthly

Crayford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 19'

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

It's up to you in Sorenson's ad.

Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.

Photo Buttons at the Novelty Gallery.

Penny photos at the Novelty Gallery.

Bear butter and guaranteed fresh eggs at Metcalf's Market.

Souvenir Post Cards at the Novelty Gallery.

Fishing Tackle of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Lace Curtains now.

J. W. SORENSEN.

Your credit is good with Laur. See his offer in another column.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's Drug Store.

W. F. Benkleman is making extensive improvements on his residence.

Confirmation presents of all descriptions at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

FOR SALE—Village lots, in the best part of town for sale cheap on easy terms. Apply at this office.

J. O. Goudrow has resided and roofed his store and residence. It is a decided improvement.

Rings of all descriptions sizes and shapes at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

The Goupel House has played the Phoenix act and risen from its ashes. It will soon be ready for habitation.

FOR SALE—One Eastman Kodak takes pictures 4x5, a bargain. Apply at this office.

Dr. Underhill, on the AuSable Ranch at Judges will put in ten acres of potatoes this spring.

FOR SALE—A good young mare first class driver, also buggy and cutter, almost new. Jas. Jorgenson.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Get your jewelry work and watch repairing done at A. Peterson's jewelry store.

A cord of old papers for sale at this office. Just right to put under carpets, or on the pantry shelves.

Cheboygan Ice Cream at Mrs. Flagg & Co. 35¢ per quart. Also 5¢ and 10¢ dishes.

I will sell all or part of my furniture much of it nearly new, also canned fruit. FLORA MARVIN.

Call at the Photo Gallery and see samples of enlarged work made by Laur.

Clean up the yards and alleys and put the village in a thorough sanitary condition.

McCallumore Bro's and E. H. Wainwright are doing mechanical work at Lovell's.

The Ladies Union made a net clearing of nearly or quite two hundred dollars at their Easter Fair, last week.

Miss Walters, of Pontiac is visiting in town, the guest of J. A. Morrison, manager of the Central Drug Store.

The Grayling Foot Ball Team will give a social dance at the opera house tomorrow evening, April 20. Everybody cordially invited.

The ladies of the G. A. R. will give a 10¢ supper at the residence of Mrs. Hugh Oakes, Saturday, April 21. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Laur will make you one of those large portraits from small photo, on monthly payments. See samples at Photo Gallery.

Julius Kramer was in town Monday doing business with old customers. He reports business good in Gaylord, and all prospering.

The Ladies Union will hold a special business meeting at the home of the President, Mrs. Roblin, Friday, April 20th, at 2 o'clock. All members requested to be present.

Our great offer of Review of Reviews, Cosmopolitan, Woman's Home Companion and the AVALANCHE for \$3.50 per year will hold good but a short time. Take advantage of it now.

Our subscribers will take notice that we cannot furnish the New York Tribune Farmer after March 31st at 25 cents per year. NOW is the time to subscribe. Sample copies will be sent out this week.

A letter from A. Croteau, now at 1804, E. 16th St., Los Angeles Cal., reports all well and enjoying the beautiful climate and scenery of that section after their experience with the snow and cold of the winter there.

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Wescott have been enjoying a delightful visit for the past month from his mother and his sister, now Mrs. Joe Hollister, of Collinwood, Ohio. Their former residence here makes them welcome by the many friends of those days. They will return today.

Firemen Meeting.

Firemen will meet at the Town Hall to-morrow evening, April 20 at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers, and the transaction of other business that may come before the meeting. Members of the Common Council are requested to attend the meeting.

By Order of Chief.

FOR SALE—A ladies bicycle, Hudson make, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Peter Brown is doing a big job of plumbing for the Brewery in West Branch.

Conductor Hammond, who bought the Bates house on Maple Street, has the fire injury repaired and is living again.

The farmers are plowing for spring crops, and appearances indicate that an unusual large acreage will be planted.

The boys and men, and some of the ladies, are fixing up their fishing tackle for week after next, when the trout season opens.

Over one half the village of Fife Lake was destroyed by fire Tuesday. They have no fire protection, except a volunteer bucket brigade.

Gov. Warner has designated a week from tomorrow, April 27th, as Arbor Day. How many here will take advantage of the time to plant trees?

The spring weather has compelled the village carpenters to pull off their coats and get to work. Building has begun in every part of the village.

H. R. Pattengill says in Moderator Topics: "Primary school money for this year, \$5.00 per head; youngsters will bring almost as much as lambs."

Thoughtless boys are charged with breaking limbs from fruit and shade trees in the village. If the limbs were used well on the boys, they would remember and let them alone.

F. O. Peck was taken severely ill about ten days ago, but is reported on the mend. He has sold his horse and wagon to Fred Winslow, who will continue the wood business.

Lee Winslow went to Ann Arbor last Monday, seeking to recover his health which has been steadily failing for more than a year. It is hoped by his friends here that he may find the relief sought.

John M. Smith and Henry Hartman of South Branch were in town Monday laying in their supplies for the spring work. They are too far off to come often.

The Base Ball Club are enclosing their grounds at the head of Michigan Avenue, with an eight feet high fence and will put everything in first class condition.

Public roads and public schools are two things which should be kept up to the highest standard of efficiency and both are important in the development of the best in the life of our citizens.

From returns now in the hands of Secretary of State Prescott it is indicated that the proposition to call a convention for constitutional revision was carried by 50,000 majority. Returns from all but eight counties have been received.

Prof. S. G. Seearight, the optician, is now at the Central Hotel. Will remain until Wednesday, April 25th.

Glasses furnished and fitted at reasonable prices. Will be at Northern Hotel Roscommon, April 26th, to May 1st A. M.

The Ladies Union of the Presbyterian church society express their most sincere thanks to the citizens of Grayling, for their very liberal patronage of their Easter Fair, which added so large a sum to their treasury and will be of most substantial aid in the improvements contemplated in their house of worship.

The City Band held their Annual meeting Monday evening. The old officers were reelected and Prof. Clark reengaged, so we are sure of continuing to enjoy the best band in northern Michigan. The boys have got a joker up their sleeve, and when they play it, there will be something doing. Watch for date and programme.

County Clerk J. J. Cullen, has received notice from the State Fish Hatchery at Paris, that 18,000 Lake Trout will arrive here today to be planted in Portage Lake. This with the Bass and Wall eyed Pike which will be planted this year, insures the keeping this as the best fishing ground in the State.

An editor once published the following: "If the married man who was seen kissing the hired girl the other morning don't come in and settle his subscription we will publish his name." The next morning twenty-five married men in town came and paid their subscriptions and told the editor he should not pay attention to all the silly stories he heard.

The difficulty involved in securing a satisfactory primary election law is further shown in Illinois' experience, the law enacted in that state having been declared unconstitutional by the Illinois supreme court. An extra session of the legislature has been called by Governor Deeney to again take up the problem. It will be recalled that Governor La Follette of Wisconsin required an extra legislation session to give his state its present law, which even in its amended condition the democrats of Wisconsin say they will not accept or make use of. As compared with her sister states Michigan's experience in preparing a new primary election law seems quite satisfactory.

Mrs. Jeanette Woodworth, will offer for sale her household furniture, at the millinery store last occupied by her, which will be open afternoons and, for a time in the evening until the goods are disposed of. Anyone desiring the goods are invited to call and inspect the same, and get prices.

Notice.

School District No. 1, of Beaver Creek will receive bids for building a wood-house, for said district, and an entry way on the end of the school house belonging to said district. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Director. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be opened May 31, 1906.

JOHN HANNA,
Director.

NOTICE.

Bids will be received by School District No. 1, of Beaver Creek, for the building of a wall under the School house of said district, according to plans in the office of the Director, up to the 21st day of April, 1906. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN HANNA,
Director.

Human Blood Marks.

A tale of horror was told by marks of human blood in the home of J. W. Williams, a well known merchant of Bac, Ky. He writes: "Twenty years ago I had severe hemorrhages of the lungs, and was near death when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery. It completely cured me and I have remained well ever since." It cures Hemorrhages, Chronic Coughs, Settled Colds and Bronchitis, and is the only known cure for Weak Lungs. Every bottle guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist, 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Any business that is worth engaging in is worth increasing. No business can be increased without the help that advertising leads to the energy and enterprise which make the business possible. Publicity reaches its highest development in the artistic advertisement. Those who freely patronize the advertising columns of the AVALANCHE help themselves to commercial supremacy.

A Lucky Postmistress

is Mrs. Alexander, of Cary, Me., who has found Dr. King's New Life Pills to be the best remedy she ever tried for keeping the Stomach, Liver and Bowels in perfect order. You'll agree with her if you try these painless purifiers that infuse new life. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. Price 25¢.

GIRLS WANTED.—Between the ages of 16 and 30 to work in the silk factories. Clean light work; good wages; steady employment. For particulars address

HELDING BROS. & CO.
Belding, Mich.

Devil's Island Torture

is no worse than the terrible case of Piles that afflicted me ten 10 years.

Then I was advised to apply Buckle's Arnica Salve, and less than a box permanently cured me, writes L. S. Napier, of Rugles, Ky. Heals all wounds, Burns and sores like magic. 25¢ at L. Fournier, druggist.

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The next morning twenty-five married men in town came and paid their subscriptions and told the editor he should not pay attention to all the silly stories he heard.

Important Movement in Advertising.

The creation of a General Advertising Department for the New York Central Lines, and the placing in charge of that department the veteran railroad advertiser, George H. Daniels, who has been for nearly twenty years the General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, marks an era in the history of advertising in America.

A Chance for Bargains.

Mrs. Jeanette Woodworth, will offer

for sale her household furniture,

at the millinery store last occupied by her, which will be open afternoons

and, for a time in the evening until

the goods are disposed of. Anyone

desiring the goods are invited to call

and inspect the same, and get prices.

Sowing Time is Near.

Are you going to make a garden this spring? We are interested, because we can supply you with every known kind and combination of

Flower and Vegetable Seed.

These seeds are all new and fresh from the seed growers.

Our Groceries Stock is Complete,

and our prices just as low as the Catalogue Houses.

We are also now getting in a

Fine Stock of Shoes

at suitable prices. Please, give us a call; you are always welcome whether you buy or not.

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

The New Jewelry Store.

All settled in my new location. New Stock of Chains, Rings, Pins Combs and Silverware.

It will pay you to inspect my line of rings. All sets except Diamonds guaranteed for two years. Nothing but solid gold rings in stock with extra heavy shanks. Prices reasonable.

Optical work given special attention

Have installed electric lights for night testing. Your eyes examined free of charge. Repair work of all kinds promptly attended to.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Jeweler and Optician.

In Roscommon every other Wednesday.

CONNINE & CO.

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Potatoes, Hay and Feed.

The place to buy Garden Seeds.

BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Try Our Royal Tiger Coffee 20, 25, 30 & 35c.

Comprodour Teas, Palacine Oil Royal Tiger Canned Goods, Spices, and Extracts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Fruits in Season.

INSPECT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

Don't Neglect!

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

INVENTOR IS MAIMED

NEW HIGH EXPLOSIVE ALMOST KILLS ITS FINDER.

Professor Wurtenberger of New York, Hurt While Experimenting in Laboratory, May Die—Typhoid Fever Spreading from Pittsburgh.

While experimenting in his laboratory in East Chester, N. Y., Prof. Wurtenberger, inventor of a new explosive said to be twenty times more powerful than dynamite, was probably fatally injured by an explosion. His face and arms are terribly burned, and the hair is completely gone from his head. The physicians at the hospital to which he was taken say that if he survives he will probably lose his sight. The inventor was alone when the explosion occurred, and he raced up and down the room shrieking with pain for fully an hour before medical assistance could be obtained. He had been fearfully burned, and his clothes had been torn off his waist by the force of the explosion. It is said that government officials had assured him he would be paid \$1,000,000 for his invention if he perfected it so the explosive could be touched off with an electric spark instead of a fuse, and that he was working on this line when the accident occurred.

PITTSBURG SPREADS FEVER.

Ohio River Carries Typhoid Germs to Downstream Towns.

Pittsburgh's epidemic of typhoid, while apparently decreasing in the daily number of cases reported, appears to be spreading to the surrounding municipalities. Towns along the Ohio river below Pittsburgh are beginning to report typhoid cases in alarming numbers and instructions have been issued by the various local boards of health in these places to drinking water out of the Ohio river for drinking purposes unless it has been boiled.

Earthquake in Formosa.

A violent earthquake occurred in the southern part of the Island of Formosa. The casualties and damage are reported to have been heavier than those of the earthquake last month, when 1,104 persons were killed, 637 injured and 1,200 houses were demolished. The prosperous towns of Taiyuan, Haishikou and Shinkou were destroyed. The damage done was roughly estimated at \$15,000,000.

Woman Drawn Capsized.

Elise Wood, 25 years of age, was drowned in the Potomac river while canoeing with G. R. Frey, an 18-year-old student at Georgetown university, their boat having been overturned by the swell of a passing tugboat. The woman sank before aid could reach her. Frey was rescued.

Two Negroes Burned by a Mob.

Norace Duncan and James Copeland, negroes, accused of an attack on a young white woman, were taken from the jail in Springfield, Mo., and, hanged to a statue of the Goddess of Liberty in the public square by a mob, which then built a fire under its victim and roasted them to death.

Cures Locomotor Ataxia.

The London Express says that Dr. Grand Norton Denslow, an American doctor residing in London, has discovered a cure for locomotor ataxia. He already says the Express has effected a number of wonderful recoveries. Dr. Denslow is not ready to make public the details of his discovery.

Address by President.

President Roosevelt, in an address at the laying of the corner stone of the new addition to the capitol in Washington, branded misuse of the muck road as an obstacle to real reform and a danger to the nation. He said a law to prevent the bequeathing of vast fortunes may be necessary.

Easter Panic in Church.

Four persons were trampled to death and many others were injured in a panic in St. Ladimilia's Roman Catholic Church in Chicago at Easter eve services. The stampede started with the crashing of roof supports in the overcrowded structure.

No Skyscrapers for Him.

The St. Louis building commissioner has put a ban on skyscrapers, refusing to issue a permit for a \$1,000,000 department store building unless the height were reduced from sixteen to twelve stories. The promoters will take the matter into the courts.

Heaven Stands in Poor Show.

It was decided at a meeting of Logansport Presbyterians at Valparaiso, Ind., that unless something was done to get men to go to church there wouldn't be enough of them in heaven to sing bass.

Seven Killed in Gun Turret.

Two officers and five men were killed and fourteen men injured, eight seriously, when a charge of powder exploded in a gun turret of the battleship *Kearsarge*, in Cuban waters.

Takes Leonard Wood's Post.

The Philippine commission has appointed Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Governor of Mindanao, in succession to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

Coal Strike the Only Drawback.

Weekly trade reviews report increased activity in general lines, the only drawback being the coal strike.

Wheat Trade Healthy.

The latest government crop report depicts the more healthy sentiment prevailing in the wheat trade. Lake navigation now is open and grain movement is free toward the East, but farm deliveries are small.

Almost Starve Under Rules.

Two aged women who were entombed under the ruins of their home in Otranto, Italy, which was wrecked by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, were found alive, though nearly at the point of death from starvation.

Children Plant Seeds.

Pupils of the Louisville public schools were dismissed the other day and sent home to plant dower seeds, \$70,000 packages being given out for this purpose. The day was set aside for beautifying lawns and back yards.

Texas Tornado Kills Six.

Six persons were reported killed and several injured in the tornado which swept over Briggs, Tex. A number of buildings in the district were destroyed. At Cleburne, Texas, the storm blew down the grand stand in the ball park during the progress of a game. Several persons were injured, but none was killed.

TORRENTS OF FIRE.

VESTITUS CONTINUES TO BE A SEETHING FURNACE.

Hundreds Are Dead and Thousands of Homeless Persons Forced to Flee for Their Lives—Towns and Country Buried Under Ashes.

Mount Vesuvius, the most notable of the 350 volcanoes in the world, is once more a seething furnace, spouting death and destruction on every side. Not in years has there been such an outbreak from this chimney of the mother world, which continues to pour forth streams of molten lava and belch forth great clouds of hot ashes that are laying waste the surrounding country. So far the damage to property is enormous and it is reported that hundreds, perhaps thousands of lives have been lost. It is estimated by the government agents now that 150,000 persons have been driven from their homes, and that in the event of the volcano subsiding without further eruptions the great majority of this total still will be penniless. Besides the wiping out of several villages and two cities, in themselves numbering 40,000 souls, whole countysides that have been covered with vineyards now lie under several feet of ashes. In Naples, fourteen miles from the crest of the mountain, several feet of ashes have fallen, and it is almost impossible to breathe.

Torrents of liquid fire, resembling in the distance serpents with glittering yellow and black scales, are coursing in all directions, amid rumblings, detonations and earth tremblings. In all the towns and cities lying close around the base of Vesuvius the utmost terror prevails. Scores of persons have been buried in the ruins of their homes, borne down by the weight of ashes. Even more devastation has been wrought by the ashes than by the lava. Yet the streams of lava are relentless. They sweep like pestilence the trunks of chestnut trees hundreds of years old, and blight with their torrid breath the bloom on the peach trees before the trees themselves have been reached. The molten streams do not spare the homes of the peasants, and when these have been razed they continue their course down the mountain side, sweeping all before them.

Both cinders and ashes in incredible quantities have been carried great distances. This has caused the destruction of San Giuseppe, a village of 6,000 inhabitants. All but 200 of the people had fled from the village, and these assembled in a church to attend mass. While the priest was performing his sacred office the roof fell in and seventy-nine persons were fatally injured, lying for hours without surgical or medical assistance. The only thing left standing in the church was a statue of St. Anne, the preservation of which the poor, homeless people accepted as a miracle and promise of deliverance from their peril.

Buildings Crushed by Ashes.

About 200 persons were buried Tuesday morning in the ruins of the Market Monte Oliveto, Naples, when the roof collapsed under the weight of cinders and ashes which a change of wind had carried over the city. The exact number of persons within the market at the moment of the appalling disaster is not known. The court yard covers 600 feet square, and was roofed. The space within was unusually crowded with buyers and their children, the incident happening at the hour of the day when trade is most brisk.

At Ottaviano five churches and ten houses fell under the weight of ashes and cinders, which lie four feet deep on the ground. In the fall of the buildings about twelve persons were killed and many were more or less severely injured. The village is deserted. After the evacuation of the place the barracks and prisons fell in.

Reports from the coast and inland towns tell of terrible desolation. San Giorgio, Cremona, Portici, Resina—on the site of ancient Herculaneum—and Torre del Greco have been almost en-



ENVIRONS OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

tirely abandoned. The inhabitants of Torre Annunziata prepared to leave the town on a moment's warning. Somma Vesuviana is another village which has suffered severely.

Most of the buildings in the villages are of flimsy construction and have flat roofs. They are thus unfit to bear the weight of ashes and cinders that have fallen upon them. It will doubtless be found that a considerable number of people have perished by the falling of their homes.

The scene was one of misery and terror," says one who was present.

"Smoke and ashes made breathing difficult. Slight tremblings of the earth were felt, and frequent flashes of lightning cut through the smoke. Darkness came at intervals long before nightfall. In the streets of the deserted towns the only sounds to be heard were the thud of lumps of ashes falling on the roofs. In the towns where people yet remain the houses are all closed, the inhabitants roaming disconsolately about the streets and gazing with wonder at the carnage and soldiers. These are the heroes of the day."

More Insurance Bills Through.

Without opposition five more of the insurance reform bills have passed the New York Assembly. The principal points covered by them are to prohibit rebating by agents, to prevent falsification of books and records and to limit the acquisition of real property by insurance corporations.

VESTITUS AND THE CITIES WHICH IT IS OVERWHELMING.

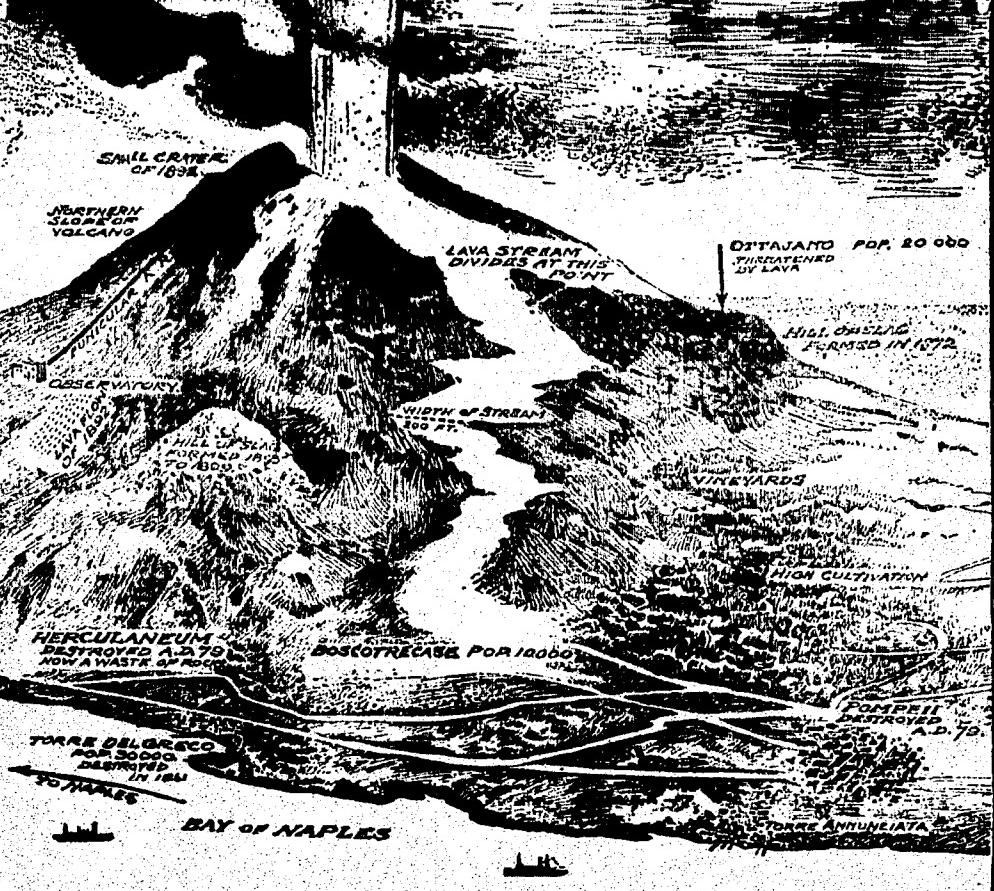


DIAGRAM SHOWS THE FLOW OF LAVA AS REPORTED.—Chicago American.

STORY OF THE DEMON MOUNTAIN

THE story of Mount Vesuvius is one of disaster. The first record of the volcano's eruption dates back to 63 A. D., when Nero ruled Rome. Herculaneum and Pompeii were partially destroyed. The following year Naples was threatened with another eruption, but escaped with an earthquake.

It was during the reign of Titus on Aug. 24, 70 A. D., that Vesuvius broke loose in all her fury and completely buried the cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae. Then the mountain slept and the next eruption recorded was in the reign of Alexander Severus, 203 A. D. There was another eruption in 473 A. D., during which ashes were carried as far as Constantinople. Between that date and the year 1500 nine eruptions of more or less destructive occurred.

Dec. 16, 1631, more than 3,000 persons lost their lives in a severe earthquake and flow of lava that extended as far as Tarantum and destroyed Boscorese, the town which suffered again in the present eruption, and other towns in the vicinity. Another eruption in 1707 lasted for four months and kept the people of Naples in constant fear of death. Again in 1737, 1760 and 1767 Vesuvius poured forth rivers of lava and showers of ashes, covering Pompeii and Portici as far as Naples.

In 1770 there was another outbreak. White smoke or steam-like leaps of cotton rose four times as high as the mountain, and stones, scoria and ashes were projected 10,000 feet high. One scientific observer reported "columns of fire shot forth 12,000 feet high; or three times the height of the mountain, and large masses of rock were thrown out." In 1794 there was a great disaster.

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closed with buyers and their children, the incident happening at the hour of the day when trade is most brisk.

Vesuvius has always been a puzzle, and theories having application to one eruption would not account for the phenomena of another. The eruptions that destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii were simply great outpourings of ashes. At late as 472 the dominant feature of the crater and for a number of years slight eruptions occurred. In 1804 a new peak was formed by the slag thrown from the crater and in 1807 another hill. A violent eruption occurred in 1809, since which date the volcano has been almost constantly active. Only last February the flow of lava destroyed the railroad that climbs to the top of the mountain. But it was repaired and sightseers have continued to venture up the side of the volcano.

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POLITICAL COMMENT

MUCK RAKE MISUSE.

PRESIDENT BRANDS IT AS FOE OF REFORM.

Standing Firm in War on Real Public Evils, Roosevelt Warns of Danger in Rash Agitation—Advocates Graduated Inheritance Tax.

Those Democrats who had hoped for party capital in the possibility of a deficit are disengaged again. The country continues along the path of prosperity with business constantly increasing along all lines. The customs duties for February were over \$2,000,000 more than for the same month a year ago, and the internal revenue receipts increased over \$1,500,000 above the receipts of February, 1905.—*Michigan (Ind.) Chronicle.*

A Blow at Greed.

The United States Supreme Court has handed down two decisions which make the government's power over corporations complete. These decisions declare that corporations are the creatures of law, and therefore have no immunity under the Constitution. They further assert that corporations retain their rights only so long as their acts are lawful; and that the presumption is, when they cite the fourth and fifth amendment to the Constitution in protest, that their acts have been illegal, in consequence of which they forfeit their rights of protection under both law and Constitution. These two decisions so far increase the scope, power and authority of the anti-trust

CAN'T OPERATE IT.



Chicago voted for municipal ownership of street car lines, but failed to vote the power to operate them.—*Indianapolis Sun.*

work wonders among the ancient landmarks in the department's service. We believe also that this is a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

"All men believe in majority rule and therefore in party rule. We believe there are enough good men in either great party to do the electrical work of the government and so when the heads of departments are changed with the change of parties we do not believe they should be embarrassed with a lot of dead timber nor with a lot of subordinates not of their choice nor in sympathy with their work."

No Concessions to Anybody.

One sentiment in the Governor's speech is entitled to unreserved approval; and that is that "this country ought not to enter into any reciprocity treaty that would discriminate against England, for she is our steadiest and largest customer." But the majority to this sentiment is not toicker here, there and elsewhere as to one, two and another, always giving England the benefit of the bargain as a sort of side payment. The true difficulty is to make no concessions to anybody from the recognized and published tariffs of the country. Any departure from this rule is destructive both of fair play and of a nature to encourage the hate in this country of foreign goods. It is also destructive of the protective system. Concern for the foreign trade of the country is wholly proper, but it is wholly a bagatelle in comparison with the domestic industry. England is not only the best customer of this country, but she is also this country's greatest rival in manufactures. A tariff that is not maintained against her is not protective at all, as that term is understood. The United States may with absolute justice declare that the debts in the published tariffs are for the benefit only of the countries that do not discriminate against American goods, but any variations from these tariffs in the interest of foreign trade should be upward and not downward, should be against our enemies and not a sacrifice of domestic industries or of some of our friends.—*Des Moines Capital.*

A Nuisance.

Those Massachusetts malcontents are making a nuisance of themselves. Having grown rich on protection, they insist on getting richer by taking away the protection enjoyed by other sections, while retaining all their own advantage. They will never accomplish their purpose. If the time ever comes when they get free titles the rest of us at the same time will get free leases and free shows.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Money in Uncle Sam's Pockets.

The government receipts were large enough and the expenses small enough in the month of February to wipe out entirely the small deficit accumulated in the early months of the fiscal year, leaving a surplus of over \$1,000,000 to the price.—*Salina (Kans.) Statesman.*

DEATH IN WARSHIP EXPLOSION.

Charge of Powder Ignited in Gun Turret of Kearsarge.

Seven men were killed, one injured so badly that it is feared he will die and thirteen others hurt, seven seriously, by an explosion of powder in the forward gun turret of the battleship Kearsarge off the coast of Cuba. Friday.

Washington correspondence:

President Roosevelt gave Congress and the country something new to think about Saturday. In an address following the ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone stone of the House of Representatives office building, speaking to a distinguished and composite assembly, such as seldom is gathered aside from the quadrennial inaugurations, the President of the United States denounced the misuse of the muck rake as an obstacle instead of an aid to real reform and advocated a Federal progressive tax on all large fortunes which will prevent the transmission in life or by bequest upon death of those "swollen beyond all healthy limits."

Both houses of Congress were there in a body, together with most of the dignitaries and officials Washington—the Supreme Court, the cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps. Society was represented by the wives and families of the President and others in official life, and the rest of the concourse was composed of knights of industry and several thousand citizens from the ordinary walks.

The President spoke some plain things to Congress, and especially the Senate, which as a body the chief executive does not frequently have an opportunity of addressing in person. The scheme of seating was such that the Senate was literally at the President's feet, and the executive could have reached over the rail of the speaker's stand and touched the heads of Spooner, Lodge, Foraker and other leaders who occupied the front pew.

"The Man with the Muck-Rake"

formed the text for the principal part of the address, but in his attack on a certain class of sensational writers the President let be understood that he wasn't attempting a job of whitewashing. President Roosevelt maintained the muckrake man was a useful citizen, who is dangerous only when greed for sensationalism leads him beyond the truth.

The very rich and the leaders of the labor world were not differentiated between when the President gave his attention to men and deeds of current interest.

"The law is no whit better than the thief, and if his mendacity takes the form of slander my law may be worse than most thieves," was one of the President's sentences.

"The effort to make financial or political profit out of the destruction of character can only result in public calamity," was another.

"Hysterical sensationalism is the very poorest weapon wherewith to fight for lasting righteousness."

If the whole picture is painted black there remains no hue whereby to single out the masons for distinction from their fellows."

"The foundation stone of national life is and ever must be the high individual character of the average citizen."

A graduated inheritance tax that would make impossible the conveyance intact of a tremendous fortune, such as that of John D. Rockefeller, to some other keen money accumulator, who with this gigantic aggregation of wealth to start with could continue to add to the mountain of money and in turn convey it again to another with similar capabilities, was among the things advocated by President Roosevelt in his speech.

The President's speech was, perhaps, the most notable that he has delivered during the past four years. In some respects it is the most important. He took for his text the man with the muck-rake, "the man whose vision was cast on earth, instead of spiritual things—who typifies the man who in this life consistently refuses to see right that is lofty and fixes his eyes with stupid intent only on that which is vile and degrading."

Exposition of Sweatshop Goods.

A new idea in exposés, says *Public Opinion*, has just been realized in Berlin, Germany, with the opening of an exhibit of the products of sweatshops. Its object is to show the worst side of the city's life and to bring home to the public mind the fact that there are thousands of poor women and children working for starvation wages under conditions of almost slavery.

The exhibits have been prepared by various charitable societies, the goods being purchased directly from the workers. Among other things, the exhibit shows a great difference in the prices for the same work in different sections of Germany.

At one place the maker of a simple umbrella earns 8 cents, while at another only 2 cents is paid for a more elaborate one. Women and children make artificial flowers at less than 1 cent an hour. In the trade of children's wooden toys children are largely employed, working for a mere pittance, day after day, painting toys for other and more fortunate children to play with."

New Profession for Women.

Mrs. A. J. Dowling of New York City, who several years ago was thrown upon her own resources, has developed an occupation quite unique. Her card reads, "Services in case of emergency," and her business is to fit into any vacant niche where prompt and energetic action is needed. If unexpected company comes, she will see to the ordering of a dinner. She hunts flats, takes charge of houses or families in case of sudden illness, arranges for funerals, and hunts up all kinds of information for people out of town. She is always on tap for advice.

Railroads to Share Taxes.

The New Jersey Senate is far less to be desired than high priced food with it. The American laborer, purchaser, manufacturer and even newspaper editor, who writes for free trade never enjoyed such prosperity, never lived so well and never was so sure of the price of his food and other necessities as he is today. Why, these disturb the condition? Reduce the price and you must reduce the power to get

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Just two years previously to day thirty-three men were killed by a somewhat similar explosion on the battleship Missouri. The fact that both accidents occurred on the 13th day of the month, one on a Friday, and one in a thirteenth gun turret, has caused a shiver of superstition terror among naval men. This is intensified by the origin of these disasters, and the fact that they seem to be almost impossible of prevention.

The Atlantic fleet, the strongest fighting squadron America has ever owned, had been for weeks engaged in the most severe drills in the waters of the Caribbean Sea, culminating in the quarterly target practice. This practice was just about concluded with most satisfactory results, and it was confidently expected at the department that all records would be broken in the matter of rapidity of fire and efficiency of the gunners. But Saturday came a telegram from Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, the commander of the Atlantic fleet, telling of the disaster on one of his ships, the Kearsarge. The news came from Calumet, a little cable station at the mouth of Guantanamo Bay, indicating that the Kearsarge itself had arrived at that place.

The telegraph says the cause of the ignition was not known, but the first belief at the department was that in cleaning up the turret and throwing open the breeches of the big guns after the last round had been fired, some small bit of smoldering canvas bagging was blown out of one of the guns as the breech block was swinging around, only to fall upon the loaded ammunition hoist, where the surplus powder was being returned to the magazines below. Had the remainder of this powder exploded there might have been a repetition of the Missouri disaster.

It may be noted, however, that the cause of the accident on the Missouri was entirely different from that in the case of the Kearsarge, for in the Missouri's turret a breech block was sprung open before the burning powder cases had escaped, resulting in the ignition of the powder in the turret. The ordnance officers were quick to guard against a repetition of an accident of that kind by fitting out the big turret guns with automatic springing devices and air blists, which make it impossible to have a "bare back."

The following serious disasters have occurred on ships of the United States navy in recent years:

Gulfport, Miss., boiler exploded at San Diego, Calif., July 21, 1905, 62 killed.

Battleship Missouri, explosion of powder on Peacock, April 13, 1904, 23 killed, 51 injured.

Battleship Massachusetts, explosion in engine room at Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1904, 3 killed, 5 injured.

Battleship Iowa, explosion of gun, April 9, 1904, 3 killed, 5 injured.

Crusoe, Olympia, explosion of barrel of alcohol at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 12, 1903, 2 killed, 9 injured.

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Gulfport, Miss., boiler exploded at San Diego, Calif., July 21, 1905, 62 killed.

Battleship Missouri, explosion of powder on Peacock, April 13, 1904, 23 killed, 51 injured.

Battleship Massachusetts, explosion in engine room at Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1904, 3 killed, 5 injured.

Battleship Iowa, explosion of gun, April 9, 1904, 3 killed, 5 injured.

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Our Great Offer, The Review of Reviews, Cosmopolitan and The Ladies Home Journal, Will hold good but a few days longer.

The Old Gods and the New.

In the twilight of the ages
Where the dust of years lies dead,
Wrinkled Beers and wrinkled Bages
Sigh the centuries of unattended
Gods who once were called sublime,
Even in their ruin splendid,
Mocking and defying Time.

In the wake of winds that follow
Fast along the path of man,
Comes the note of Apollo.
Floats the ready note of Pan
And a clearer note is ringing
Mid the dim shadows of spheres,
And the cold light is winging.
Through the vision of the years.

And from out the ocean mighty
High above the coral caves,
Rises Venus Aphrodite
Throned and adorned by the waves,
With her hair in Neptune's winding
In the night's recurrent noon,
Seaters music o'er the blinding
Silver pathway of the moon.

So the old gods were most human,
More like song, and life, and wine,
To the young gods, "a woman,
Mortal half, and half divine!"
And the later gods we find
For them we have no name,
Nor even the companion
And the great white soul of Christ.
—Ernest McCaffery, in National Magazine

THE DISCOVERY OF A GENIUS

By ARTHUR HAMILTON

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The man had genius, the woman had hope.

He lived in a cheap boarding house and kept soul and body together by doing the work of a literary hack. Sometimes he did little desultory tasks for newspapers, but never succeeded in connecting himself with a pay roll. Once he had been given a commission to write a little skit for a vaudeville stunt, and this was his undoing—if so sorry a failure could be undone. In working it up he had found it necessary to familiarize himself with the technique of playwriting and it fascinated him. Then the stunt was a decided success and the man who wrote it not only realized more money from it than he had from any other literary effort in his life, but also saw the possibilities of dramatic expression both in an artistic and a financial sense. And so he came to be a slave of the playwright's itch. And he wrote and wrote and wrote and starved and pinched and still wrote. But his skits were not accepted and his plays were returned by the managers and their readers.

He became more needy and more gaunt and more impossible—finally he became unconsciously hopeless. But he worked on because he was the slave of Genius and was compelled to follow the law of his being.

She was the child of love and hope. Her mother was the wife of Hinckley, the shoemaker around the corner, the most patient, industrious and hopeless of the relics of a bygone time before machinery had deprived good mechanics of their kingdom. Perhaps Hinckley was her father. Most people believed not. There were rumors of a gallant stranger who had sojourned for a short time in the neighborhood and looked with glowing eyes upon the shoemaker's wife. And she, who never had had her romance, had it then, so the gossips whispered. And the handsome stranger faded away into the realm of dreams and after a time a daughter was born to the shoemaker's wife. The daughter was as different from the shoemaker and his pretty wife that more than one doubt was whispered as to her paternity. But the shoemaker never doubted and she grew up as Nor' Hinckley—the apple of his eye.

In the very prime of her splendid beauty—a beauty enhanced and chastened by the very essence of optimism—she crossed the path of the struggling playwright. Some deep chord in her nature drew her to him as the needle to the north. She was an occasional helper for Mrs. Simpson, who kept the cheap boarding house where he lived. She entered his life as a ray of sunshine. At the lowest ebb of his fortune she brought warmth and hope and cheer. She laughed at the hopeless clouds which overhung, and she believed in him and his aspirations. Recognizing a sympathetic

love he bore the bittersome lass, the great joy of the discovery turned at once into sharpest pain as he realized the hopelessness of his passion. How was he, who could scarcely keep his own body and soul together, hope to care for another and to assume the responsibilities of a family?

But she never despaired. For her always was the golden day in sight when his genius would be recognized and their dreams be realized.

One day the world was startled with a new and great play. It was a drama which touched all the chords of human nature and inspired laughter and tears alike. It lifted every auditor to the heights of idealism and carried him to the depths of human woe. There was no false note and all the world paused to pay tribute to the perfection of the piece.

And up and down the land the critics asked, "Who is it that has done this thing?" and there was no answer. For the play was produced under a nom de plume, and the clever work of the newspapers failed to disclose the real identity of the author.

After the play had been a success for many months and had brought a great harvest of shekels to manager and playwright, a fire occurred in a great office building wherein the manager who produced the play had his offices. A reporter hurrying to the fire was enveloped in a cloud of smoke and cinders and after catching his breath, and after catching his breath,



The woman had hope, breath found a chilled piece of paper blown across his face. Glancing at it he saw that it was a contract and upon further investigation it proved to be the veritable contract between the author of "Love's Last Surrender" and the manager who purchased it. The controversy as to the authorship of the play had been waging so fiercely that the reporter recognized instantly the value of the information he had. He went on with his fire story and on the following day sought out the man whose name was on the priceless contract the gods had sent into his hands. He found him—thin, hollow-cheeked man with eyes in which burned a fire almost uncanny in its intensity. He was ill dressed and bore no sign of the marks of the successful author.

"What was the creation of this great work?" said the reporter.

"To—" replied the man.

"To—" silently the reporter went on with his trolley car and walked until they reached the great cemetery by the flowing river. The great author paused beside a grave surmounted by a simple shaft but heaped high with priceless roses.

"The inspiration lies here," said he solemnly. "The play is the very essence of the life and love and devotion of the marvelous woman who lies beneath this mound. It is the warp and woof of her heart-throbs and mine. That is why I have never let my authorship be known—I would not profane her love and mine. You, sir, have discovered the secret. You have it in your power to do this act of desecration. Do it, sir, if your conscience will allow. I cannot prevent it—but I forbid it in the name of every holy and generous instinct."

He turned abruptly and went away. "Well, did you get the story?" demanded the city editor eagerly as Holmes entered the office.

"No," replied Holmes soberly, tearing a piece of paper into bits and throwing the bits on the floor. "Nothing in it; false alarm."

"Well, of all fools," remarked the city editor in disgust, "and you've wasted a whole afternoon. Get busy on that Hill graft case. Keep it in two columns."

Holmes occasionally meets on the street a grave and solemn gentleman who modestly picks his way among the jostling crowd. And Holmes always lifts his hat when he meets him. And the grave and solemn gentleman always lifts his hat to Holmes.

Joe Ott's Rabbit Hunt

A few years ago, when Joe Ott, the well-known comedian, was playing a week's engagement in Manchester, N. H., he was the guest of the Moose Club a good share of the time. Somebody suggested that Joe and his two brothers accompany some of the boys on a rabbit hunt.

A party of twelve was organized and all were supplied with guns. They went four miles on a trolley car and then took to the woods. They tramped for some time, each having expressed a wish that he might shoot the first rabbit. Suddenly the dog was heard to bark, and every one rushed to the scene. All was confusion, the guns were coming up to their shoulders, and in the most exciting moment Joe was heard to say, in his droll manner: "All form a circle and shoot toward the center."

All this involved many weary months and when he realized fully the great

Mighty Good North Carolinians. M. C. Austin, who served on the grand jury last week, said after the grand jury had finished its work: "You can say that not a member of that jury drinks or smokes, not a word of profanity or vulgarity was uttered during our stay together by any member, and nothing was said or done that we wouldn't have been willing for our families to hear or see, and no man spit on the floor." —Monroe Journal.

One day the world was startled with a new and great play. It was a drama which touched all the chords of human nature and inspired laughter and tears alike. It lifted every auditor to the heights of idealism and carried him to the depths of human woe. There was no false note and all the world paused to pay tribute to the perfection of the piece.

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Paper Vender's Good Bargain. The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag says that a Russian some time ago gave a ring worth \$250 to a newspaper seller in the Friederichstrasse for three copies of the Zeitung am Mittag. The period fixed by law during which the Russian could have regained possession of the ring recently expired, and the police have informed the newspaper seller that the ring is his lawful property.

Use for Old Newspapers. Newspapers are good to keep out drafts, put over the windows inside the blinds. Sew them on the machine with a long stitch into squares as large as you want to put under carpets and art squares. One can change them twice a year and be much more wholesome than the paper we buy.—Exchange.

Encourages Cotton Growing. J. G. Jenkins, agent general for South Australia, stated in a lecture in London that suitable land for cotton growing was being offered in North Australia up to 5,000 acres, rent free for seven years, then at a rental of 3 cents an acre per annum, with right to purchase at 62 cents an acre.

Tea Only. The most damaging testimony against tea comes from tea-tasters employed by the wholesale tea houses. Some of these are compelled to take long rests from their vocation that they may recover from the baneful effects of the tea taken into their systems.—Leaside's Weekly.

Substitutes for Platinum. Charles H. Birmingham, a Baltimore man, announces that he has discovered a substitute for platinum. The American Inventor describes the new metal as grayish white, with about the same specific gravity and atomic weights as platinum has. It is malleable and ductile.

Sheep Raising and Rainfall. In parts of Australia where the average yearly rainfall is not more than ten inches, a square mile of land will support only eight or nine sheep. In the Argentine Republic, South America, the same area, with thirty-four inches of rain, supports 2,500 sheep.

Good in Little Things. It is sometimes good to be content with doing little; the great and splendid occasions in which a man can benefit his country are few; the humble duties by which her best may be advanced are of daily occurrence.—Sidney Smith.

Trees Culture in Paris. Paris spends \$100,000 a year to keep her trees in order and to plant new ones. Every street of a certain width is entitled to a row of trees on either side; while every street of a certain greater width has a double row.

Bookplates Are Cheap. For a collection of 556 bookplates, mostly by Chippendale, \$140 was given at Sotheby's, London, the other day, when the late J. R. Brown's collection of nearly 20,000 plates was sold for \$2,945.

The Moral in the Shirt's Bosom. "I see," said the shirt to the sewing machine, "your purpose in attacking me to yourself was a fell one; you wanted to show me the seamy side of life."—Baltimore American.

Thief Laughs at Bobbles. Although more than twenty policemen tried to capture a thief in the West End of London, he old some daring climbing over roofs, and eventually escaped.

Prizes Go to Foreigner. Prizes for the best patriotic songs for the use of school children were offered in Brasilia, and the first prize was won by a Frenchman.

Perfectly Formed Man. A man, to be perfectly proportioned, should weigh twenty-eight pounds for every foot of his height.

\$9,135 IN PRIZES

INCLUDING

A \$450 GRINNELL BROS. PIANO FREE

In opening up our Spring Campaign, we have decided to institute something entirely novel in the way of advertising for the purpose of encouraging and stimulating a greater interest in music and making the same of value to the residents of this section.

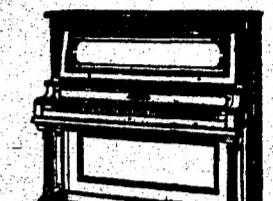
We propose to distribute \$9,135 in prizes. Why are we giving this amount away ABSOLUTELY FREE? Because, if we can impress upon the minds of 50,000 people, the fact that we are headquarters for everything in music, we can well afford to give away this extraordinary list of prizes.

Therefore, to make the name of our house occupy a place in your mind as standing for everything that is best in Pianos, Piano Players, Organs, Talking Machines and Musical Goods of all kinds, we would like to know how many words you can make from the eleven different letters contained in the two words—

"GRINNELL BROTHERS"

CLASS "A" PIANO CONTEST---\$8,325 IN PRIZES

Including One "Grinnell Bros." Piano Valued at \$450.
Any Person Eligible Who Does Not Own An Upright Piano.



To the person able to form the greatest number of correct words from the eleven letters contained in the two words, GRINNELL BROTHERS (G-R-I-N-N-E-L-B-R-O-T-H-E-R-S), we will give the following prizes:

FIRST PRIZE—One magnificent Grinnell Bros. Piano, valued at \$450, together with a handsome stool and scarf.

The TEN next highest answers will entitle contestants each to a Credit Certificate of \$100 on any new Grinnell Bros. own make of Piano.

The TWENTY-FIVE next highest answers will entitle contestants each to a Credit Certificate of \$75 on any new Piano in our magnificent stock.

The FIFTY next highest answers will entitle contestants each to a Credit Certificate of \$50 on a new Piano.

The ONE HUNDRED next highest answers will entitle contestants each to a Credit Certificate of \$25 on a new Piano.

THE PRIZE PIANO, PRICE \$450

The Price Organ, Price \$35.

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